

JP2593889

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CLAIMS

(57) [Utility model registration claim]

[Claim 1] It is a hub spindle for bicycles equipped with the bearing material receptacle stops (4) which are screwed on a hub-spindle body (6a) and this hub-spindle body (6a), and carry out a support operation at the bearing material for hub-shell support (8). The outer diameter (D1) of the central-site part (6b) located in a hub-shell back side from said bearing material (8) of said hub-spindle body (6a) The hub shaft-orientations die length which forms in a major diameter and an end side attaches outside said central-site part (6b) of said hub-spindle body (6a) very much at said bearing material receptacle stops (4) from the outer diameter (D2) for the axis end flank located in a hub axis end side (6c) (L). The hub spindle for bicycles equipped with the bore (D3) in contact with said central-site part (6b) of said hub-spindle body (6a).

[Claim 2] The hub spindle for bicycles according to claim 1 with which the thread part (14) screwed in said bearing material receptacle stops (4) of said hub-spindle body (6a) is formed in said central-site part (6b).

[Claim 3] The outer diameter (D5) for the end flank which said bearing material (8) is a ball and is attached outside said hub-spindle body central-site part (6b) of said bearing material receptacle stops (4) (4a) The hub spindle [equipped with the reentrant slot (16) which forms in a major diameter from the bore (D4) of the bearing formed with said ball, and meets a part for said end flank (4a) at the hub shaft orientations said ball can be / shaft orientations / enter / crowded] for bicycles according to claim 2.

[Claim 4] While having the locknut member (10) which is screwed on a part for said axis end flank of said hub-spindle body (6a) (6c), and fixes said bearing material receptacle stops (4) to said hub-spindle body (6a) The hub spindle for bicycles according to claim 2 which has really formed the connection section (10a) for attaching said hub spindle for bicycles in a fork and the section (13a) of the car body for bicycles in said locknut member (10).

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed explanation of a design]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This design is related with the hub spindle for bicycles equipped with a hub-spindle body and the bearing material receptacle stops which are screwed on this hub-spindle body and carry out a support operation at the bearing material for hub-shell support.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In the above-mentioned hub spindle for bicycles, bearing material receptacle stops had become the comparatively short thing located in the part as the ball as bearing material where the tip by the side of the hub-shell back is the same so that it might be shown in the former, for example, JP,4-107101,U. That is, bearing material receptacle stops only come to act by bearing material mainly catching, and a hub-spindle body mainly performs only an axle operation.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Device] If the outer diameter of a hub-spindle body is made thick and the rise of a hub-spindle body on the strength is aimed at conventionally, it is necessary to use as the large large mold of a path the outer diameter of bearing material receptacle stops, and the bearing which will need to make it thick, for example, becomes with a hub cup and a ball. For this reason, even if it made the outer diameter of a hub-spindle body comparatively thin, while avoiding enlargement of a bearing by creating a hub-spindle body with the material with which axial reinforcement becomes high, hub-spindle reinforcement was made high, and while the cost of materials became high, since it was hard coming to carry out manufacture, it had become cost quantity. The purpose of this design is to offer still the hub spindle [it is possible to obtain advantageously on a side on the strength and the financial side, and] for bicycles that can be advantageously obtained also in respect of weight.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In what was described in the beginning for the purpose achievement if it was in the hub spindle for bicycles by this design The outer diameter of the central-site part located in a hub-shell back side from said bearing material of said hub-spindle body It is characterized by having the hub shaft-orientations die length which forms in a major diameter and an end side attaches outside said central-site part of said hub-spindle body very much at said bearing material receptacle stops from the outer diameter for the axis end flank located in a hub axis end side, and a bore in contact with said central-site part of said hub-spindle body.

[0005]

[Function] The reinforcement of the hub-spindle body itself becomes high rather than the outer diameter in the central-site part of a hub-spindle body makes the outer diameter in a central-site part the same minor diameter as a part for an axis end flank from it being size from a part for an axis end flank. Furthermore, from bearing material, bearing material receptacle stops are prolonged for a long time in a hub-shell back side, contact the central-site part of a hub-spindle body, and reinforce a hub-spindle body; and from originating in creating bearing material receptacle stops to a firm member so that wear out and it may be hard to deform, since it is

what supports bearing material, and reinforcement of the hub-spindle body by bearing material receptacle stops being performed effectively for example, easy [from the field of a hub-spindle body] by making a hub-spindle body the product made from an aluminum containing alloy etc. -- as the whole hub spindle, high reinforcement can be demonstrated by the hub-spindle body and bearing material receptacle stops, creating cheaply and lightweight. From a central-site part, the outer diameter for the axis end flank of a hub-spindle body can equip with small bearing material with a small bore rather than it makes the outer diameter for an axis end flank into the same major diameter as a central-site part from it being smallness.

[0006]

[Effect of the Device] For the diameter difference for a central-site part and an axis end flank, preventing major-diameter-ization of bearing material, by demonstrating comparatively high reinforcement, when bearing material receptacle stops moreover reinforced a hub-spindle body, a hub-spindle body is equipped with the reinforcement which was excellent as the whole hub spindle, and could support the wheel firmly. And while adopting comparatively small bearing material comparatively [the] and being made to the compact, it became possible to obtain cheaply and lightweight from the field of a hub-spindle body.

[0007]

[Example] As shown in drawing 1 , the hub shell 3 equipped with hub ** 1a and 1b and the weep hole 2 of a right-and-left pair While attaching in the hub spindle 6 equipped with the ball push 4 and 4 of a Uichi Hidari pair, quick release equipment 5, etc. rotatable through a hub cup 7 and a ball 8 It constitutes so that the seal of between the ball push 4 and the hub shells 3 by the side of the both ends of a hub spindle 6 may be carried out by the seal member 9, and the quick release hub for bicycle front wheels is constituted.

[0008] As shown for constituting said hub spindle 6 at drawing 2 , said ball push 4 and locknut member 10 are screwed on the both-ends side of hub-spindle body 6a formed in the cylinder axis so that quick hub rod 5a of said quick release equipment 5 might penetrate. the locknut members 10 and 10 on either side, while attaching the iron spacer member 11 outside tubed connection section 10a which boiled, respectively and was really formed It can be made to perform wearing on the car-body frame 13 by [for the blank stop of this spacer member 11] escaping and carrying out outside attachment firm attachment of the stop ring 12 so that support of a hub shell 3 can be performed. namely, right and left -- the ball push 4 and 4 of a pair supports a hub shell 3 rotatable through a ball 8 and a hub cup 7 by collaboration by carrying out a support operation at said ball 8 by flange 4a with which the thing [any] ball push 4 equips an end side. Making it enter into the hub shafting wear notch in the fork of the car-body frame 13, and section 13a, a part for the tip flank projected on the hub-shell horizontal outside from the spacer member 11 of said connection section 10a is inserted in the hub shafting wear notch of a fork and section 13a, and projection 11a for immobilization with which the spacer member 11 is equipped switches quick release equipment 5 to a bolting side, and operates it. Then, while a hub spindle 6 stops to a fork and section 13a by connection section 10a, when a fork on either side and section 13a pinch a hub spindle 6 for the bolting force by quick release equipment 5 and maintain connection section 10a, a fork, and section 13a in the stop condition, wearing on the car-body frame 13 of a hub spindle 6 is attained.

[0009] While creating hub-spindle body 6a by the aluminum containing alloy, it has formed in size from the outer diameter D2 of axis end flank part 6c in which it corresponds to the ball 8 on either side, and the locknut member 10 screws the outer diameter D1 of central-site partial 6b located in a hub-shell back side from the balls 8 and 8 of right and left of hub-spindle body 6a. right and left, while an end side equips the thing [any] ball push 4 with hub shaft-orientations die-length L which is sufficient for reaching said central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a, as shown in drawing 2 right and left -- by [which screw in the thread part 14 formed in said central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a at the end side of the thing / any / ball push 4] being acceptable bore D3 and having a thread part Comparatively [with a lightweight hub spindle 6], it has been made to perform wheel support firmly, preventing that the bearing 15 formed in a hub shell 3 with a hub cup 7 and a ball 8 becomes large-sized. The outer diameter D1 in central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a from namely, it being size from the bore D2 in axis end

flank part 6c It compares with making the outer diameter D2 of axis end flank part 6c into the same major diameter as the outer diameter D1 of central-site partial 6b, and the outer diameter of the part corresponding to said bearing 15 of the ball push 4 becomes smallness, and even if it adopts the thing of a minor diameter comparatively as said bearing 15, it can equip. Moreover, it compares with making the outer diameter in central-site partial 6b into the same minor diameter as axis end flank part 6c, the thickness in central-site partial 6b becomes thick, and the reinforcement as the whole hub-spindle body 6a becomes high. Furthermore, while the end side of the ball push 4 is prolonged for a long time in a hub-shell back side and attached outside central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a from a ball 8, hub-spindle body 6a is reinforced by connecting with central-site partial 6b firmly by screwing. And it is made iron and reinforcement of hub-spindle body 6a by the ball push 4 is effectively performed by having the outstanding reinforcement so that the ball push 4 may not be bought to the support operation over a ball 8 but it may be [wear out and] hard to deform. That is, as the whole hub spindle 6, it lightweight-izes for the product made from the aluminum containing alloy of hub-spindle body 6a, and, comparatively [the], high wheel support reinforcement is demonstrated by hub-spindle body 6a and the ball push 4. Furthermore, as said bearing 15, it can equip with the thing of a minor diameter comparatively with said diameter difference of axis end flank part 6c of hub-spindle body 6a, and central-site partial 6b.

[0010] As shown in drawing 3, the bore D4 is formed in said bearing 15 formed in a hub shell 3 with said hub cup 7 and ball 8 with said ball 8. While forming in size the outer diameter D5 of end flank part 4b attached outside said central-site partial 6b of the ball push 4 from said bore D4 of said bearing 15, the hub spindle 6 is equipped with the still higher reinforcement as the whole by equipping said end flank part 4b with the reentrant slot 16 in alignment with hub shaft orientations. That is, in case end flank part 4b of the ball push 4 is inserted in a hub-shell back side from a ball 8, as shown in drawing 3, alignment of end flank part 4b and the ball 8 is carried out so that some balls 8 may enter the reentrant slot 16, and insertion actuation of the ball push 4 is carried out in the state of this alignment at a hub-shell back side. Then, although the outer diameter D5 of end flank part 4b is size from said bore D4, end flank part 4b passes through a ball's 8 existence part, enters even into said central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a, and can attach the ball push 4 as predetermined. Therefore, by making the outer diameter D5 of end flank part 4b into smallness from said bore D4, it compares with making it possible to insert end flank part 4b to central-site partial 6b, the thickness of end flank part 4b becomes size, and the reinforcement of the ball push 4 becomes high. Thereby, reinforcement of hub-spindle body 6a by the ball push 4 is performed firmly, and the reinforcement as the whole hub spindle becomes high. Thus, although it is advantageous if relation between the outer diameter D5 of end flank part 4b of the ball push 4 and the bore D4 of a bearing 15 is set up and carried out like the above, from said bore D4, said outer diameter D5 may be formed in smallness a little, and may be carried out.

[0011] Although whose hub-spindle body 6a is a product made from an aluminum containing alloy, it can be made to carry out by making said locknut member 10 into iron firm [of the installation to the car-body frame 13 of a hub spindle 6]. That is, although connection section 10a, a fork, and section 13a contact when a hub spindle 6 is attached in the car-body frame 13, by being iron really formed in the locknut member 10, irrespective of contact to a fork and section 13a, connection section 10a wears out, it cannot transform connection section 10a easily, and it stops it firmly to a fork and section 13a. While constituting said spacer member 11 so that it may rotate to the locknut member 10 for the installation accommodation between the locknut members 10 By equipping said spacer member 11 with straight-line-like edge 11b like drawing 4 Even if it moves in the direction in which the car-body frame 13 is a suspension type frame, and a hub spindle 6 inclines to a fork and section 13a And even if a fork and section 13a are [the products made from aluminum etc.] elasticity comparatively, it is made to have been hard to produce wear and damage in a fork and section 13a. That is, by making said projection 11a for immobilization of the spacer member 11 enter into the hub shafting wear notch of a fork and section 13a, binding a hub spindle 6 tight to a fork and section 13a, and fixing, projection 11a for immobilization stops to a fork and section 13a, and carries out the baffle to the fork of the

spacer member 11, and section 11a. Thereby, no matter the locknut member 10 may be fixed to a fork and section 13a in what rotation location, as shown in drawing 4, straight-line-like edge 11b of the spacer member 11 is located in the connection section 10a bottom. Consequently, even if it moves in the direction in which a hub spindle 6 inclines to a fork and section 13a for a suspension operation of the car-body frame 13, the spacer member 11 slides on a fork and section 13a in straight-line-like edge 11b. Therefore, if the locknut member 10 contacts a fork and section 13a directly and the flange 10b slides on a fork and section 13a, the acute corner of flange 10a will **** to a fork and section 13a for the radii configuration of flange 10a, and a fork and section 13a will wear out, or it will become easy to be damaged. On the other hand, if straight-line-like edge 11b of the spacer member 11 ****s to a fork and section 13a, for the die length of straight-line-like edge 11b, the contact pressure to the fork and section 13a by the hub spindle 6 will distribute comparatively broadly, and will act, and it will be hard coming to generate wear and damage in fork and section 13a.

[0012] [Other Example(s)]

If it constitutes so that it may screw like the above-mentioned operation structure for enabling screwing with the ball push 4 and hub-spindle body 6a by said central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a, end flank part 4b of the ball push 4 and hub-spindle body 6a connect firmly, reinforcement of hub-spindle body 6a by the ball push 4 is performed firmly, and it is advantageous. In addition, the part corresponding to the ball 8 of hub-spindle body 6a may be equipped with the thread part which enables screwing with the ball push 4, and you may constitute and carry out so that the ball push 4 and hub-spindle body 6a may screw in the neighborhood in which a ball 8 is located. However, reinforcement of hub-spindle body 6a by the ball push 4 is attained by forming the bore of end flank part 4b so that it may contact, while end flank part 4b of the ball push 4 is attached outside said central-site partial 6b in this case. Therefore, said bore D3 of the ball push 4 is called the bore D3 in contact with central-site partial 6b of hub-spindle body 6a.

[0013] This design can be applied also when creating and carrying out hub-spindle body 6a with various light metals other than an aluminum containing alloy, such as titanium. Moreover, hub-spindle body 6a is made into iron, and this design can be applied also when carrying out a rise on the strength as main purposes rather than lightweight-ization.

[0014] It changes to said ball 8, and this design can be applied also when adopting and carrying out a radial bearing. Therefore, said ball 8 is called the bearing material 8, and the ball push 4 is called the bearing material receptacle stops 4.

[0015] This design is applicable also to the hub spindle for rear wheels besides the hub spindle for front wheels.

[0016] In addition, although a sign is described in order to make contrast with a drawing convenient at the term of a utility model registration claim, this design is not limited to the configuration of an accompanying drawing by this entry.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The sectional view of the hub for bicycle front wheels

[Drawing 2] The sectional view of a hub spindle

[Drawing 3] The explanatory view of the ball push attachment point

[Drawing 4] The side elevation of a spacer member

[Description of Notations]

4 Bearing Material Receptacle Stops

4b A part for an end flank

6a Hub-spindle body

6b Central-site part

6c A part for an axis end flank

8 Bearing Material

10 Locknut Member

10a Connection section

13a A fork and the section

14 Thread Part

16 Reentrant Slot

D1, D2, D5 Outer diameter

D3, D4 Bore

L Die length

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最終頁に続く

(54) 【考案の名称】 自転車用ハブ軸

(57) 【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 ハブ軸本体 (6 a) と、このハブ軸本体 (6 a) に螺着されてハブ体支持用軸受け部材 (8) に支持作用する軸受け部材受け止め具 (4) とを備える自転車用ハブ軸であって、

前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) の前記軸受け部材 (8) よりハブ体奥側に位置する中央側部分 (6 b) の外径 (D 1) を、ハブ軸端側に位置する軸端側部分 (6 c) の外径 (D 2) より大径に形成し、前記軸受け部材受け止め具 (4) に、一端側が前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) の前記中央側部分 (6 b) に至って外嵌するハブ軸方向長さ (L) と、前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) の前記中央側部分 (6 b) に接触する内径 (D 3) とを備えてある自転車用ハブ軸。

【請求項 2】 前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) の前記軸受け部

材受け止め具 (4) に螺合するねじ部 (1 4) が前記中央側部分 (6 b) に形成されている請求項 1 記載の自転車用ハブ軸。

【請求項 3】 前記軸受け部材 (8) がボールであり、前記軸受け部材受け止め具 (4) の前記ハブ軸本体中央側部分 (6 b) に外嵌する一端側部分 (4 a) の外径 (D 5) を、前記ボールで形成される軸受け部の内径 (D 4) より大径に形成し、かつ、前記一端側部分 (4 a) に、前記ボールの入り込みが可能なハブ軸方向に沿う凹入溝 (1 6) を備えてある請求項 2 記載の自転車用ハブ軸。

【請求項 4】 前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) の前記軸端側部分 (6 c) に螺着されて前記軸受け部材受け止め具 (4) を前記ハブ軸本体 (6 a) に固定するロックナット部材 (1 0) を備えるとともに、前記自転車用ハブ軸

を自転車用車体のフォークエンド部(13a)に取り付けるための連結部(10a)を、前記ロックナット部材(10)に一体形成してある請求項2記載の自転車用ハブ軸。

【考案の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本考案は、ハブ軸本体と、このハブ軸本体に螺着されてハブ体支持用軸受け部材に支持作用する軸受け部材受け止め具とを備える自転車用ハブ軸に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】上記自転車用ハブ軸において、従来、たとえば実開平4-107101号公報に示されるように、軸受け部材受け止め具は、ハブ体奥側の先端が軸受け部材としてのボールと同じ箇所に位置するところの比較的短いものになっていた。すなわち、軸受け部材受け止め具は、主として軸受け部材の受け止め作用のみを行うようになり、ハブ軸本体は、主として車軸作用のみを行うようになっていた。

【0003】

【考案が解決しようとする課題】従来、ハブ軸本体の外径を太くしてハブ軸本体の強度アップを図ると、軸受け部材受け止め具の外径も太くする必要が生じ、たとえばハブわんとボールとでなる軸受け部も径の大きい大型にする必要がある。このため、ハブ軸本体の外径を比較的細くしても軸強度が高くなる素材によってハブ軸本体を作成することにより、軸受け部の大型化を回避するとともに、ハブ軸強度を高くしており、材料費が高くなるとともに、製作がしにくくなることからコスト高になっていた。本考案の目的は、強度面および経済面で有利に得ることが可能で、さらには、重量面でも有利に得ることが可能な自転車用ハブ軸を提供することにある。

【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本考案による自転車用ハブ軸にあっては、目的達成のために、冒頭に記したものにおいて、前記ハブ軸本体の前記軸受け部材よりハブ体奥側に位置する中央側部分の外径を、ハブ軸端側に位置する軸端側部分の外径より大径に形成し、前記軸受け部材受け止め具に、一端側が前記ハブ軸本体の前記中央側部分に至って外嵌するハブ軸方向長さと、前記ハブ軸本体の前記中央側部分に接触する内径とを備えてあることを特徴とする。

【0005】

【作用】ハブ軸本体の中央側部分での外径が軸端側部分より大であることより、中央側部分での外径を軸端側部分と同じ小径にするよりも、ハブ軸本体自体の強度が高くなる。さらに、軸受け部材受け止め具が軸受け部材よりハブ体奥側まで長く延びてハブ軸本体の中央側部分に接触し、ハブ軸本体を補強する。しかも、軸受け部材受け止め具は軸受け部材を支持するものであるために磨減

や変形しにくいように強固な部材に作成すること起因して軸受け部材受け止め具によるハブ軸本体の補強は効果的に行われることから、たとえばハブ軸本体をアルミ合金製にするなどにより、ハブ軸本体の面から容易、安価にかつ軽量に作成しながら、ハブ軸全体としてはハブ軸本体と軸受け部材受け止め具とによって高い強度を発揮するようにできる。ハブ軸本体の軸端側部分での外径が中央側部分より小であることより、軸端側部分での外径を中央側部分と同じ大径にするよりも、内径が小さい小型の軸受け部材を装着できる。

【0006】

【考案の効果】ハブ軸本体が中央側部分と軸端側部分との径差のために、軸受け部材の大径化を防止しながら比較的高い強度を発揮することにより、その上、軸受け部材受け止め具がハブ軸本体の補強をすることにより、ハブ軸全体としては優れた強度を備えて車輪を強固に支持するようになした。しかも、その割には、比較的小型な軸受け部材を採用してコンパクトにできるとともに、ハブ軸本体の面から安価かつ軽量に得ることが可能になった。

【0007】

【実施例】図1に示すように、左右一対のハブ鏑1a、1bや水抜き孔2を備えるハブ体3を、左右一対の玉押し4、4、クイックリリース装置5などを備えるハブ軸6に、ハブわん7およびボール8を介して回転可能に取り付けるとともに、ハブ軸6の両端側における玉押し4とハブ体3との間をシール部材9によってシールするように構成して、自転車前輪用のクイックリリースハブを構成してある。

【0008】前記ハブ軸6を構成するに、図2に示すように、前記クイックリリース装置5のクイックハブロッド5aが貫通するように筒軸に形成したハブ軸本体6aの両端側に前記玉押し4とロックナット部材10とを螺着し、左右のロックナット部材10、10それぞれに一体形成した筒状の連結部10aに、鉄製の間座部材11を外嵌するとともに、この間座部材11の外れ止めのための抜け止めリング12を外嵌止着することにより、ハブ体3の支持ができるように、かつ、車体フレーム13への装着ができるようにしてある。すなわち、左右いずれもの玉押し4が一端側に備える鏑部4aによって前記ボール8に支持作用することにより、一対の玉押し4、4が協働により、ボール8およびハブわん7を介してハブ体3を回転可能に支持する。間座部材11に備えてある固定用突起11aが、車体フレーム13のフォークエンド部13aにおけるハブ軸装着用切欠きに入り込むようにしながら、前記連結部10aの間座部材11からハブ体横外側に突出している先端側部分をフォークエンド部13aのハブ軸装着用切欠きに挿入し、クイックリリース装置5を締め付け側に切り換え操作する。すると、ハブ軸6が連結部10aでフォークエンド部13aに係

止するとともに、左右のフォークエンド部 1 3 a がクイックリリース装置 5 による締め付け力のためにハブ軸 6 を挟持して、連結部 1 0 a とフォークエンド部 1 3 a とを係止状態に維持することにより、ハブ軸 6 の車体フレーム 1 3 への装着が可能となる。

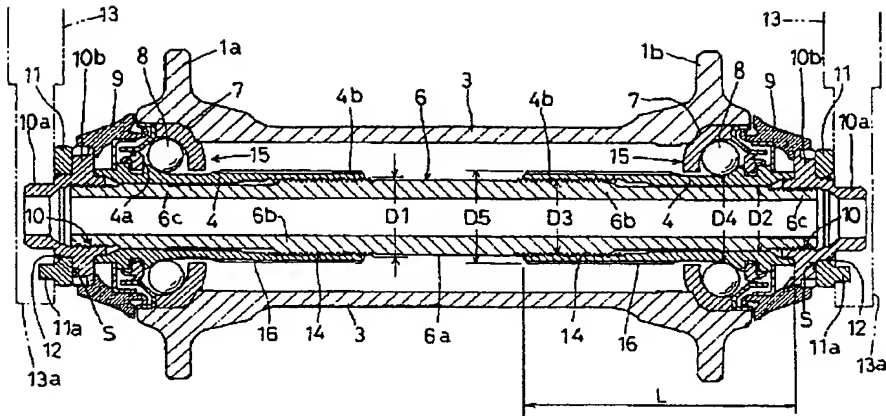
【0009】ハブ軸本体 6 a をアルミ合金によって作成するとともに、ハブ軸本体 6 a の左右のボール 8、8 よりハブ体奥側に位置する中央側部分 6 b の外径 D 1 を、左右のボール 8 に対応し、かつ、ロックナット部材 1 0 が螺合する軸端側部分 6 c の外径 D 2 より大に形成してある。左右いずれもの玉押し 4 に、図 2 に示す如く一端側がハブ軸本体 6 a の前記中央側部分 6 b に達するに足るハブ軸方向長さ L を備えるとともに、左右いずれもの玉押し 4 の一端側に、ハブ軸本体 6 a の前記中央側部分 6 b に形成したねじ部 1 4 に螺合する内径 D 3 のめねじ部を備えることにより、ハブ体 3 にハブわん 7 とボール 8 とによって形成される軸受け部 1 5 が大型になることを防止しながら、ハブ軸 6 が軽量の割には車輪支持を強固に行うようにしてある。すなわち、ハブ軸本体 6 a の中央側部分 6 b での外径 D 1 が軸端側部分 6 c での内径 D 2 より大であることより、軸端側部分 6 c の外径 D 2 を中央側部分 6 b の外径 D 1 と同じ大径にするに比し、玉押し 4 の前記軸受け部 1 5 に対応する部分の外径が小になって、前記軸受け部 1 5 としては比較的小径のものを採用しても装着できる。また、中央側部分 6 b での外径を軸端側部分 6 c と同じ小径にするに比し、中央側部分 6 b での肉厚が厚くなってハブ軸本体 6 a 全体としての強度が高くなる。さらに、玉押し 4 の一端側がボール 8 よりハブ体奥側まで長く延びてハブ軸本体 6 a の中央側部分 6 b に外嵌するとともに、螺合によって中央側部分 6 b に強固に連結することによって、ハブ軸本体 6 a を補強する。しかも、玉押し 4 はボール 8 に対する支持作用にかかわらず磨滅や変形しにくいように鉄製にして、優れた強度を備えていることにより、玉押し 4 によるハブ軸本体 6 a の補強は効果的に行われる。つまり、ハブ軸 6 の全体としては、ハブ軸本体 6 a のアルミ合金製のために軽量化し、その割には、ハブ軸本体 6 a と玉押し 4 とによって高い車輪支持強度を発揮する。さらには、ハブ軸本体 6 a の軸端側部分 6 c と中央側部分 6 b との前記径差により、前記軸受け部 1 5 としては比較的小径のものを装着できる。

【0010】ハブ体 3 に前記ハブわん 7 とボール 8 とによって形成される前記軸受け部 1 5 には、図 3 に示すように、その内径 D 4 が前記ボール 8 によって形成される。玉押し 4 の前記中央側部分 6 b に外嵌する一端側部分 4 b の外径 D 5 を前記軸受け部 1 5 の前記内径 D 4 より大に形成するとともに、前記一端側部分 4 b にハブ軸方向に沿う凹入溝 1 6 を備えることにより、ハブ軸 6 が全体としては一層高い強度を備えるようにしてある。すなわち、玉押し 4 の一端側部分 4 b をボール 8 よりハブ

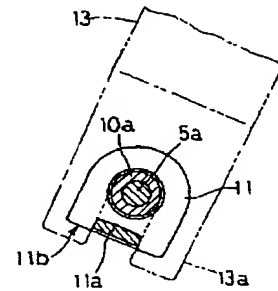
体奥側に挿入する際、図 3 に示す如くボール 8 の一部が凹入溝 1 6 に入り込むように一端側部分 4 b とボール 8 とを位置合わせし、この位置合わせ状態で玉押し 4 をハブ体奥側に挿入操作する。すると、一端側部分 4 b の外径 D 5 が前記内径 D 4 より大であるにもかかわらず、一端側部分 4 b がボール 8 の存在箇所を通過してハブ軸本体 6 a の前記中央側部分 6 b にまで入り込み、玉押し 4 を所定どおり組み付けることができる。したがって、一端側部分 4 b の外径 D 5 を前記内径 D 4 より小にすることによって、一端側部分 4 b を中央側部分 6 b まで挿入することを可能にするに比し、一端側部分 4 b の肉厚が大になって玉押し 4 の強度が高くなる。これにより、玉押し 4 によるハブ軸本体 6 a の補強が強固に行われ、ハブ軸全体としての強度が高くなる。このように、玉押し 4 の一端側部分 4 b の外径 D 5 と、軸受け部 1 5 の内径 D 4 との関係を前記の如く設定して実施すると有利であるが、前記外径 D 5 を前記内径 D 4 より若干小に形成して実施してもよい。

【0011】前記ロックナット部材 1 0 を鉄製にすることにより、ハブ軸本体 6 a がアルミ合金製である割には、ハブ軸 6 の車体フレーム 1 3 への取り付けが強固できるようにしてある。すなわち、ハブ軸 6 を車体フレーム 1 3 に取り付けただけには、連結部 1 0 a とフォークエンド部 1 3 a とが接触するが、連結部 1 0 a はロックナット部材 1 0 に一体形成した鉄製であることにより、連結部 1 0 a がフォークエンド部 1 3 a との接触にかかわらず磨滅や変形しにくくてフォークエンド部 1 3 a に強固に係止する。前記間座部材 1 1 を、ロックナット部材 1 0 との間の取り付け融通のためにロックナット部材 1 0 に対して回転できるように構成するとともに、前記間座部材 1 1 に、図 4 の如き直線状端部 1 1 b を備えることにより、車体フレーム 1 3 がサスペンション式フレームであって、ハブ軸 6 がフォークエンド部 1 3 a に対して傾斜する方向に動いても、かつ、フォークエンド部 1 3 a がアルミ製など、比較的軟質であっても、フォークエンド部 1 3 a に磨滅や損傷が生じにくいようにしてある。すなわち、間座部材 1 1 の前記固定用突起 1 1 a をフォークエンド部 1 3 a のハブ軸装着用切欠きに入り込ませて、ハブ軸 6 をフォークエンド部 1 3 a に締め付け固定することにより、固定用突起 1 1 a がフォークエンド部 1 3 a に係止して間座部材 1 1 のフォークエンド部 1 1 a に対する回り止めをする。これにより、ロックナット部材 1 0 がフォークエンド部 1 3 a に対してどのような回転位置で固定しても、図 4 に示す如く間座部材 1 1 の直線状端部 1 1 b が連結部 1 0 a の下側に位置する。この結果、車体フレーム 1 3 のサスペンション作用のためにハブ軸 6 がフォークエンド部 1 3 a に対して傾斜する方向に動いても、間座部材 1 1 が直線状端部 1 1 b にてフォークエンド部 1 3 a に摺動する。したがって、ロックナット部材 1 0 がフォークエンド部 1 3 a に

【図 2】



【図 4】



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